

But the General Government and the Government of the States have been established by the people for different purposes; and have been invested with different powers; and there is no authority in Congress to transfer the national revenue to the State Treasuries, to be expended under State appropriations.

The United States include some thing more than the States, according to the opinion of the Supreme Court, quoted by Judge Story, in vol. 2, page 463 of his commentaries, the District of Columbia, and the different Territories, are as much within the United States, as Maryland or Pennnsylvania. The people residing in the District and Territories, are subject to the same taxes that are laid upon the people of the States. They have contributed their portion of the fund derived from import duties, with which the purchase of Florida and Louisiana was paid; and if there is to be a distribution of the proceeds of the lands purchased from France and Spain, the District of Columbia and the Territories, are as much entitled to a distributive share, as any of the States.

The undersigned do not agree in opinion with the majority of the committee, that the prosecution of a claim against the General Government, for any part of the national revenue, is an evidence of State pride, but if, in differing with the committee, they have fallen into error, they would then respectfully suggest, that Maryland will act more wisely by giving some evidence of her justice.

She cannot deprive the General Government of the proceeds of the public lands, without subjecting her own citizens to taxes, greater in amount, than her distributive share of that fund. She is now in a more exposed and defenceless condition than any other State in the Union; and her interest is not likely to be promoted by weakening the resources of the United States, "the broad circumference of whose shield" was intended to guard the States and the people from every foreign invader.

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